

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT

Dept., for WCDA & SC – Recommendations of the Expert Committee on safety and security of Women and Children in A.P – Accepted – Orders-Issued.

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN, DIFFERENTLY ABLED AND
SENIOR CITIZENS (Prog.II)

G.O.MS.No.9

Dated:08.03.2019

Read the following:-

1. G.O.Ms.No.17, Deptt., for WCDA & SC (Prog.II),dt. 29.06.2018.
2. Report of the Expert Committee dated 19.11.2018.

---***---

ORDER:

In the G.O.1st read above, Government have constituted an Expert Committee to examine and suggest measures for effective implementation of various legislations for safety and security of children and women in Andhra Pradesh State and to give recommendations to the Government for taking further necessary action in making new policy changes/steps required in the matter, with the following members:

Sl.N	Name of the Official	Designation
1	2	3
1.	Smt. Poonam Malakondiah, I.A.S., Spl. Chief Secretary to Government , HM &FW Dept.,	Chairperson
2.	Smt. A.R. Anuradha, IPS; Prl. Secretary to Govt., Home Dept.,	Member
3.	Smt. Udaya Lakshmi, IAS., Prl. Secretary to Govt., BC Welfare Dept	Member
4.	Sri H.Arun Kumar, IAS., Spl. Commissioner, WDCW,	Member - Convenor
5.	Smt.Y.V.Anuradha, 1AS., Commissioner, Endowments Dept.,	Member
6.	Smt.K.Sandhya Rani, IPoS., Commissioner of School Education	Member
7.	Smt.Sujatha Sharma, IAS; Director of College Education	Member
8.	Smt.Jayalakshmi, IPS., Police Department	Member
9.	Smt. M. Revathi , IFS; Forest Department	Member
10.	Suit. Komal Kishore, IRS; Spl. Commissioner for Youth Services	Member
11.	Representatives of NGOs i.e., Prajwala/Vasavya/J.M.J.	Member

..2..

2. After detailed consultations with various groups and stakeholders in the matter, the Expert Committee has submitted its report on 19.11.2018, with specific recommendations.

3. Government after careful examination, hereby accept the recommendations of the Expert Committee on safety and security of Women and Children in the state. The report along with the recommendations of the Expert Committee is Annexed to this order.

4. All the Secretariat Departments, HoDs concerned and District Collectors shall take immediate necessary action for implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Committee.

5. The Spl.Commissioner, Women Development & Child Welfare shall take further necessary action accordingly, in the matter.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

H.ARUN KUMAR
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (FAC)

To

All the Secretariat Departments.

All the Head of Departments.

The District Collectors

The Spl.Commissioner, Women Development & Child Welfare, Guntur.

Copy to:

The PS to Secretary to C.M.

The OSD to Minister (WD&CW)

The OSD to C.S.

The PS to Secretary, Deptt., for WCDA & SC.

SF/SC

//FORWARDED::BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

**ANNEXURE TO THE G.O.MS.NO.9,DEPTT FOR WOMEN,CHILDREN,
DA & SC, DATED 08.03.2019**



REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON SAFETY AND SECURITY OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ANDHRA PRADESH



Table of contents

Introduction.....	2
Expert Committee.....	3
Stakeholder Consultations.....	4
Constitutional Provisions for Women and Children.....	6
Legislations Relating to Women and Children.....	8
Initiatives of the Government to prevent crime against women and children.....	13
Key Recommendations of the Committee	
Reforming Public and Private Institutions.....	21
A. Infrastructural Measures	
B. Structural and Procedural Measures	
Awareness Programs, Behaviour Change Communication and Capacity Building.....	25
Effective implementation of Legislations and Statutes addressing Women and Children.....	27
Gender Sensitive Socialization in Institutions.....	28
Engagement of Key Stakeholders and Creating Community Safety Nets.....	28
Implementation of the Recommendations and Review Mechanism.....	30
Appendices:	
i. Constitution of Internal Complaints Committee Under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Prevention, Prohibition, And Redressal Act 2013.....	32
ii. Department-wise consolidation of inputs for action by the respective Government Departments of the State.....	34
iii. Details of State-run Institutions for Women in the State of Andhra Pradesh.....	46
iv. List of Swadhaar Greh and Ujjwala Homes in the State of Andhra Pradesh.....	48
v. List of State-run Children Homes in the State of Andhra Pradesh.....	52

Introduction

The issue of safety of women and children transcends geography, class, culture, age, race and religion. In India, the violent acts against women have many manifestations such as sexual violence, trafficking for sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dowry harassment, honour crimes, acid attacks, child marriages etc. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report, there have been a total of 3,38,954 incidents of crime against women and a total of 1,06,958 incidents of crime against children in India in the year 2016. Andhra Pradesh recorded a total of 16,362 incidents against women and a total of 1847 incidents of crime against children in 2016.

Andhra Pradesh has adopted ambitious targets of becoming one of the top three states of India by 2022 in terms of socio-economic performance based on equality and equity, and achieving the status of a developed state by 2029. The key objective of the strategy is to achieve “inclusive, equity based citizen focused development and growth of Swarna Andhra by 2029”. Women are the potential drivers of double digit economic growth. For that to happen, the state needs to take suitable policy measures for women empowerment and safety. Given a population of about 258 lakh women in AP, it is only portentous for the state to take special measures for the protection of women and children.

Expert Committee

In response to the Statement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on the occasion of International Women's Day, 8th March, 2018, Government have issued orders for implementation of various schemes and actions for the Welfare of Women on the floor of A.P. Legislative Assembly.

Vide G.O. MS. No. 17, Dept. for WCDA & SC, (Prog. II), dated 29.06.2018, the Committee has been constituted by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to examine and suggest measures for effective implementation of various legislations for safety and security of children and women in Andhra Pradesh State and to give recommendations to the Govt., for taking further necessary action in making new policy changes/steps required in this matter. Accordingly, the Government has constituted the committee with the following members:

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|---|
| 1. Smt. Poonam Malakondiah, I.A.S.,
Spl. Chief Secretary to Government HM &FW Dept., | : | Chairperson | |
| 2. Smt. Anuradha, IPS.,
Prl. Secretary to Govt., Home Dept., | : | Member | |
| 3. Smt. Udaya Lakshmi, IAS.,
Prl. Secretary to Govt., BC Welfare Dept., | : | Member | |
| 4. Smt. K.Sunitha, IAS.,
Secretary to Govt., Dept., for WCDA&SC Dept., | : | Member | |
| 5. Sri. H. Arun Kumar, IAS.,
Spl. Commissioner., WDCW Dept.,
Convenor | : | Member | - |
| 6. Smt. Y.V.Anuradha, IAS.,
Commissioner, Endowments Dept., | : | Member | |
| 7. Smt. K.Sandhya Rani, IPoS.,
Commissioner, School Education Dept., | : | Member | |
| 8. Smt. Sujatha Sharma, IAS.,
Director of College Education | : | Member | |
| 9. Smt. Jayalakshmi, IPS.,
Police Department | : | Member | |
| 10. Smt. M. Revathi , IFS.,
Forest Department | : | Member | |
| 11. Smt. Komal Kishore, IRS.,
Spl. Commissioner for Youth Services. | : | Member | |
| 12. Representatives of NGOs i.e.,
(Prajwala/Vasavya Mahila Mandali/ J.M.J.) | : | Member | |

Stakeholder Consultations

The Expert Committee first met on 09.07.2018 and prepared an action plan which entailed meeting various stakeholders to seek their inputs on measures to be taken towards the safety of women and children. As per the action plan, the Committee conducted meetings with the stakeholders as follows:

S.No.	Date & Time	Stake holder Group	No. of Participants
1	10/07/2018 at 3.00 PM	Women employees from HODs / Collectorates and Women employees association representatives	25
2	10/07/2018 at 4.00 PM	Transport Department	25
3	11/07/2018 11.00 AM	Labour Department	10
4	11/07/2018 12.00 Noon	CDPOs, Supervisors, Women Helpline, OSCs	30
5	11/07/2018 1.00 PM	Women Police officers of all ranks including home guards, constables, SIs, DSPs, SPs	15
6	13/07/2018 3.00 PM	Private and Govt residential homes including SWREIS, BC, SC, ST and OC Welfare Hostels and Students of all Govt and Private Colleges and Universities	70
7	13/07/2018 4.00 PM	Lecturers and Principals of Govt and Private Degree Colleges, Polytechnic Colleges, Engineering Colleges, universities	30
9	16/07/2018 10.00 AM	Prisoners	68
10	16/07/2018 11.00 AM	Students of Govt, Private, aided and unaided schools	100
11	16/07/2018 1.40 PM	IT Employees and Industrial Employees	100
12	16/07/2018 4.20 PM	Government Employees of Visakhapatnam	60

In the meetings, there were discussions regarding various provisions under the State and Central Government Laws and other institutional mechanisms for ensuring safety of women and children. The committee looked into the practical challenges with implementation and execution of these provisions and thereafter sought recommendations from the stakeholders present to address those challenges. The Committee has also requested the representative members from various departments and stakeholder groups to hold wider consultations with their respective groups and submit their recommendations to the Committee.

A number of issues relating to safety and security of women and children were brought to the notice of the Committee. Some of the key issues raised in these meetings were; 1) The lack of awareness about various legal provisions available for safety and security of women and children 2) The formation and functioning of Internal Committees at various organizations 3) Lack of awareness about women helplines 4) Effective enforcement of the existing provisions under various laws.

The Women, Children, Differently Abled & Senior Citizens Department (WCDA&SC) has consolidated all the inputs received from various stakeholders according to the concerned Departments. As a short-term measure, the WCDA&SC Department has communicated to the respective Departments to provide their inputs on the recommendations in terms of measures already being taken by them and/or future course of action to address the issue raised in the recommendations.

In the long-term, it has been recommended that the Expert Committee should continue to function as an Advisory & Review Committee to ensure implementation of the recommendations across the state.

Constitutional Provisions for Women

The Constitution of India venerates equality through its Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. The makers of Indian Constitution were sensitive to the problems of women and made specific provisions relating to them. These provisions not only mandate and promote gender equality but also authorizes positive discrimination in favour of women and children to address the educational, social, economic, and political disadvantages faced by women in India.

Constitutional Privileges:

1. Equality before law for women (Article 14)
2. The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them (Article 15 (i))
3. The State to make any special provision in favour of women and children (Article 15 (3))
4. Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (Article 16)
5. The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39(a)); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d))
6. To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (Article 39 A)
7. The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42)
8. The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46)
9. The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people (Article 47)
10. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e))
11. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat (Article 243 D(3))

12. Not less than one- third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women (Article 243 D (4))
13. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality (Article 243 T (3))
14. Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (Article 243 T (4))

Legislations relating to Women and Children

Protection of Women:

1. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (Nirbhaya Act)

AN ACT further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

2. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

An Act to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected herewith or incidental thereto.

3. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

An Act to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

4. The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994

An Act to provide for the prohibition of sex selection, before or after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide; and, for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

5. The National Commission for Women Act, 1990

An Act to constitute a National Commission for Women and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

6. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

An Act to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisement or in publication writings figures or in any other manner and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

7. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971

An Act to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

8. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

An Act to provide in pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York on the 9th day of May, 1950, for the prevention of immoral traffic.

Protection of Children:

9. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

An Act to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

10. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

An Act to provide for the prohibition of solemnization of child marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

11. The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, by providing for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs, and by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

12. The Young Persons (Harmful) Publications Act, 1956

An Act to prevent the dissemination of certain publications harmful to young persons.

Marriage & Divorce:

13. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 with (Maintenance of lists of presents to the bride and bridegroom) Rules, 1985 – 1990

An act to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry.

14. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

An act to provide for the more effective prevention of the commission of sati and its glorification and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

15. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986

An Act to protect the rights of Muslim women who have been divorced by, or have obtained divorce from, their husbands and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

16. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969

An Act to make provision relating to marriages of citizens of India outside India.

17. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

An Act to amend and codify the law relating to marriage among Hindus.

18. The Special Marriage Act, 1954

An Act to provide a special form of marriage in certain cases for the registration of such and certain other marriages and for divorce.

19. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929

An Act to restrain the solemnization of child marriages

20. The Married Women's Property Act, 1874

An Act to explain and amend the law relating to certain married women and for other purposes.

21. The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of the marriages of Christians.

22. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869

An Act to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Cases

Inheritance and Succession:

23. Hindu Succession Act, 1956

An Act to amend and codify the law relating to intestate succession among Hindus

Labour Laws:

24. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

An Act to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

25. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

An Act to regulate the employment of women in certain establishment for certain period before and after child-birth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits.

Other Laws that have provisions for women & children in general:

26. The Information Technology Act

Sections 66 and 67 of the Act provide various penal provisions for various offences relating to invasion of privacy and/or other forms of harassment using any electronic media. Offences such as electronic voyeurism, pornographic acts, stalking etc.

27. The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993

(As amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006- No.43 of 2006)

An Act to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission in state and Human Right Courts for better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

28. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

An Act to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

29. The Minimum Wages Act, 1938

An Act to provide for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments.

30. The Family Courts Act, 1984

An Act to provide for the establishment of Family Courts with a view to promote conciliation in, and secure speedy settlement of, disputes relating to marriage and family affairs and for matters.

31. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

An Act to prescribe punishment for the preaching and practice of “untouchability”, for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom and for matters connected therewith.

32. The Hindu Adoptions & Maintenance Act, 1956

An Act to regulate adoptions among Hindus.

33. The Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956

An act to amend and codify certain parts of the law relating to minority and guardianship among Hindus.

34. The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Wards.

35. The Factories Act, 1948

An Act to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.

36. The Mines Act, 1952

An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Regulation of labour and safety in mines.

37. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

An Act to provide for certain benefits to employees in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury and to make provision for certain other matters in relation thereto.

38. The Trade Unions Act, 1926

An Act to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions.

39. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

An Act to provide for the abolition of bonded labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of people and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

40. The Transplantation of (Human Organs & Tissues) Act, 1994

An Act to provide for the regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and tissues for therapeutic purposes and for the prevention of commercial dealings in human organs and tissues and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

State Legislations relating to Women & Children

41. The A.P. Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997

An Act to Prohibit Ragging in Educational Institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

42. The A.P. Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1988

An Act to prohibit the dedication of Women as Devadasi in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

43. The A.P. Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Rules, 1995

Initiatives of the Government to prevent crime against women and children

181 Women Helpline: To provide toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women affected by violence seeking support and information. To facilitate crisis and non-crisis intervention through referral to the appropriate agencies such as Police, One Stop Centre, Ambulance services, District Legal Service Authority (DLSA), Protection Officer (PO). 181 is located in Pranganam Guntur.

SAKHI – One Stop Center: To provide free shelter, medical, legal and police services to the Victims of Violence under one roof.

Institutions for Women in Need:

- Eight **Swadhar homes** are functioning for Women in difficult circumstances with an aim to provide primary needs of shelter, food, clothing, care besides emotional support, counseling and other services.
- Six **Ujjwala homes** are functioning for Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation. This Scheme provides food, shelter, clothing, counseling and legal aid to the inmates of Ujjwala Homes.
- The Department is running three **Service Homes**, two **State Homes**, 46 **Children Homes**, four **Homes for Collegiate Girls** and Eleven **Working Women Hostels** for welfare of women.

Addressing Domestic Violence: Domestic Violence cells under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act are functional in all 13 districts. Further, the centrally sponsored “One Stop Centres” (OSCs) are established recently in all 13 districts of AP, which provides the overall protection for the women victims like psycho-social-legal Counselling, Free Legal Aid, Medical services, Police Protection and Shelter.

A.P. Commission for Women: The Government of A.P has established the “A.P. Commission for Women”. The Commission is having full powers to enquire into unfair practices against women, investigate into issues concerning women as Judicial Court.

She Teams: She teams are formed in 12 police districts to prevent harassment and eve teasing of women and girls. The Police Department is running a Helpline for distressed women (1091 - 24 x 7 desk service) and Dial 100 service to alert the cops of nearest police station and to send patrolling van for addressing the grievance.

Mahila Police Volunteers: MPVs are envisaged as empowered, responsible, socially aware women for fostering leadership in local settings to facilitate police outreach on gender concerns. An MPV will serve as a public-police interface in order to fight crime against women. The broad mandate of MPVs is to report incidences of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public spaces. She will act as a role model for the community. Currently, there are 3000

active MPVs in Ananthapuram and Kadapa Districts of AP and it is being expanded to all the Districts.

Fast Track Courts:

- 13 Fast Track Courts in the cadre of District and Sessions Judges have been converted as Special Courts for trial of offences against women in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- 711 RTC City buses in the districts Vishakhapatnam, Prakasam, Krishna and Guntur have been provided with **sliding door partition** for secure and hassle free travel of women and girls.
- The GOI Flagship Program **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** is launched in AP in YSR Kadapa District, with the aim to improve the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and to sensitize the public on gender issues by promoting Gender friendly villages and is expanded to cover seven more districts in the State i.e., Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Kurnool.

Mahila Shakthi Kendra Scheme is being implemented in 10 Districts i.e., Kadapa, Chittoor, Kurnool, Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, Krishna, Ananthapuram, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram during 2018-19. The Scheme aims to create awareness about government Schemes/ Programs, training and capacity building for empowerment of rural women through Student volunteers.

The Balika Shakthi Teams are being promoted in all Junior & Degree Colleges in the State. It is an unarmed-combat training to girls that helps to protect themselves. 326 Mahila Shakti teams were formed in 97 Government Degree Colleges. The teams are also called as Mahila Shakthi Teams.

Financial Relief to the Victims of Atrocities:

- Financial relief is being provided to the victims of atrocities i.e., Rape, Gang Rape, Dowry Death, Kidnap, Trafficking, Acid Attack, Hacked or throat Slit etc. vide G.O.Ms.No.28, Dt.04.07.2003 & 13.06.2011.
- Financial relief has been enhanced from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- and is being paid to rescued victims of trafficking as per G.O.Ms.No.28, WCD&SC(WP) Dept., Dt.15.10.2012.
- Recently the Government has enhanced relief to the acid attack victims in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court orders from Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.3,00,000/- vide G.O.Ms.No.7, Dept., for WCD&SCs (Prog-II) Dt.10.03.2015.

NALSA's Compensation Scheme for Women (Home Dept.): Vide G.O.Ms.No. 143, HOME (COURTS.B) Dept., dated 25.09.2018, the government notified the NALSA's

Compensation scheme for women victims/survivors of sexual assault/other crimes – 2018 as an additional chapter to the AP Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015. The scheme applies to victims and their dependents who have suffered loss, injury, as the case may be, as a result of the offence committed and who require rehabilitation.

Compensation for Victims of Mob lynching (Home Dept.): Vide G.O.Ms.No.164, HOME (COURTS.B) Dept., dated 24.10.2018, the government issued orders notifying the incidents of lynching of persons by mob fueled by various kinds of rumors, suspicious and unverified news etc., for awarding compensation under A.P. Compensation Scheme, 2015.

Review Mechanism: Vide G.O.RT.No. 87, DWCDASC dt. 5.5.2018 orders have been issued for Constitution of Committees in the District Level to review the issues relating to atrocities against Women and Children, Trafficking, Child Marriages, Child abuse, Domestic violence and other issues related to violence against Women and Children and measures to be taken to curb the violence in the District, and take necessary action.

Awareness Campaigns

State-wide Awareness campaign: As per G.O.MS.No. 11, WCDASC (Prog II) dt 5.5.2018, State – wide awareness campaigns i.e., “Aadabiddaku Rakshaga Kaduludam” have been conducted on 7th May, 2018 in all the Districts to end sex crimes against women and children.

National Women’s Parliament: As a part of the campaign to make society aware of the value of women and their contribution to the society, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly (APLA) organized National Women’s Parliament (NWP) from February 10th to 12th, 2017, as the country’s first ever such event. It was hosted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravati with the theme being ‘EMPOWERING WOMEN - STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY’. It served as a platform for knowledge sharing and research on women’s socio-economic and political empowerment issues in all strata of the society. Young women from diverse backgrounds like politics, social sector, education, sports, industry, media, cinema, arts and culture and judiciary etc., participated in the NWP along with 20000 young and aspiring women students. Round-table discussions during the event helped gather new ideas to address problems of women. These ideas culminated into 10 commitments under the **Amaravati Declaration**.

Amaravati Declaration: The 10 commitments under Amaravati Declaration are:

1. Women’s education:

- Mandatory education for all girls up to the age of 18 years
- Access and gender parity at all levels of education
- Create awareness of career opportunities

2. Women's legal rights

- Extensive campaigns to increase awareness on women's legal rights and access to grievance redressal mechanism
- New legislation/legislative amendments to ensure gender parity in inheritance of property

3. Women's health and nutrition

- Build sustainable and dependable food chains by linking agriculture and nutrition for dietary diversification through promotion of millet production and homestead food production and its access to all households
- Prevent anaemia by bringing awareness on nutritional needs of adolescent girls and Women
- Enhance awareness to adopt nutrition and healthcare practices during the initial 1000 days of life of a girl child for reduction of child malnutrition.

4. Women in entrepreneurship

- Create women-friendly business environment in rural and urban areas including policies for tax exemptions, financial aid, creating women entrepreneur zones, easy access to credit and markets for new start-ups to improve women's participation in entrepreneurship.

5. Women in research and innovation

- Ensure adequate funds to provide financial support, including infrastructure for women research students
- Develop Research Centres and establish career counselling centres focused on research and innovation in select institutions of higher learning.

6. Women in politics

- Ensure equal participation in legislatures, local self-governing bodies, power structures and other decision-making processes

7. Women's social protection

- Policy interventions to promote greater economic and social security by way of insurance, pension coverage and social justice for women.

8. Women and sustainable development goals

- Ensure adequate proportion of funds reach women for the elimination of gender-related disparity and for women empowerment
- Clearly define strategies backed by adequate budgets for livelihood security and well-being.

9. Women's social development

- Adoption of new technologies and infrastructure aimed at reducing burden on women and ensuring their security

10. Women's digital literacy

- Involvement of stakeholders from Governments, Corporates and NGOs for facilitating women's digital literacy towards social inclusion, employment and governance.

Kishori Vikasam: It is a peer group motivational program for adolescent girls by spirited senior girls pursuing graduation, post-graduation, or professional courses. The objective of the program is to educate and create awareness among adolescent girls in the areas of gender awareness, menstrual health and hygiene, nutrition, social issues like child marriages, child abuse, child trafficking etc., goal setting and career guidance. The program further aims to enable self-development and empowerment of adolescent girls and to develop life skills among them to enable them to make informed decisions and practice healthy behaviours. It also aims to educate girls to protect themselves from sexual harassment and unruly opposite sex attraction. The program targets girls in the age group of 14-18 years.

Kishor Vikasam for Boys: A curriculum similar to that of Kishori Vikasam for girls is being prepared on the issues of gender sensitization for boys, right etiquettes and values while interacting with women/girls and abuse of boys.

Programs taken up in School Education Department for Child safety and security

Awareness and training programs for Teachers, SMC members, adolescent girl children in collaboration with UNICEF, SCPCR, Save the Child, World Vision, and several other NGOs, etc.

Self Defence /Martial Arts Training provided to Girl Students of Class VIII and IX studying in Government, Zilla Parishad and Govt. aided schools, through professional trainers, to enable them to gain self-confidence, protect themselves. In all 5122 and 5725 schools were covered during 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively Secondary Schools. In all 3,89,367 and 3,88,211 girl students were covered during 2016-17 and 2017-18 with budget of Rs. 460.98 lakhs and Rs.515.25 lakhs respectively. During 2017-18 it is being provided in 6617 Schools covering over 4,00,000 students with an estimated cost of Rs. 595.35 lakhs.

School Safety Curriculum: SCERT has prepared and included in School Text Books a Comprehensive School Safety Curriculum in collaboration with Save the Child organization. A Teachers Reference book provides for ways in which the Teachers need to address natural, human-made and every-day risks and ensuring "building a culture of safety" in the young minds. Extensive Training is being organized during 2018-19.

AP Mahila Samatha (APMSS) activities to promote awareness on women empowerment, adolescent girl child safety, good touch – bad touch for children, etc. Details of activities of APMSS -

- Establishment of **Bala Sangham**: These are formed with children of age 9-16 years to make them aware of their rights, and solve the issues like social abuse, trafficking and other offensive mechanisms etc. 50,604 Bala Sanghams were formed with 1,89,634 children so far
- Discussion in **Girl Club** - In all 541 girl clubs were formed with 1,23,770 children; focuses on gender equality.
- Formation of **Gender desk**
 - Gender desk committee consists of 6-12 members to resolve the child issues at school level.
 - 675 gender desks were established in 675 schools across the state.
 - Through gender desks, 188 dropouts re-joined in schools in Srikakulam District.
 - In Guntakal Mandal eve teasing was addressed through gender desk.
- **Campaigns against Sexual harassment**: 262 awareness programmes in 531 schools, covering 30,157 children were conducted with respect to Good Touch and Bad Touch, negative impact of media on children, minimizing the cases of domestic violence, child marriages, through the slide shows, videos and holding seminars on various challenges.
- **Kishori Vikasam Programme**: In collaboration with the Women Development & Child Welfare Department conducting mega training programme for adolescent girls on personality development, health, education, personal hygiene, menstrual literacy and other topics. As many as 50,000 girls will be trained in a phased manner under the “Kishori Vikasam” programme.
- **Adolescent Health**: Campaigns, meetings and trainings were conducted to give an exposure to good eating habits, role of nutrition, physical & psychological changes during puberty etc. In 823 schools, meetings and trainings were conducted on personal hygiene for 21,981 girls. In 647 schools, meetings and trainings were conducted on Menstrual Hygiene for 30,255 girls. In 531 villages 19,514 girls saved from Anemia.
- **Campaigns and awareness program on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)**: 1222 Master Trainers were trained on MHM. Over 5,00,000 adolescent girl children are covered under this program. The School Education Department is in the

process of procurement and supply of sanitary napkins to the adolescent girl children of VIII, IX & X classes studying in Government/ Zilla Parishad/ Upper Primary/ Municipal/ Aided, Model schools & KGBV Schools in the State covering 6,04,762 children under 8,294 schools throughout the State. The Govt. have released Rs.23 Cr towards the supply of Sanitary Napkins for 2018-19. Civil Supplies Department on par with CEO, Society of Education and Rural Development.

Badikosta Scheme: Under this scheme, bicycles are being distributed to Girl Children of Class VIII and IX to prevent their drop out, safe transport to school, etc. Under this scheme, 1,81,556 bicycles were distributed to girl students of Class IX in High Schools during 2016-17 covering 13 districts covering all the managements of Government/ Zilla Parishad/ Municipal/ Aided / Model Schools. 3,81,142 bicycles to girl students of class VIII & IX are being distributed.

- In low female literacy Mandals, 352 KGBVs and over 123 Girls Hostels are set up to provide safe environment for pursuing school education for drop out girl children and other girl children. 31 KGBVs are upgraded up to Class XII. The following safety measures are being followed in all KGBVs - Profile of the student, Self defence training, displaying of emergency numbers, Installation of CC Cameras, Police patrolling, Allocation of night duties to the staff members on rotation, Maintenance of Health records of the students.

Padi Tharavatha Padakondur...Pelli Kaadu campaign was undertaken by SSA extensively to prevent child marriages across the State. Awareness was raised on evils of child marriages, child rights, etc.

Key Recommendations of the Committee

Reforming Public and Private Institutions

A. Infrastructural measures

1. All government and private organizations, educational institutions, universities, colleges and schools should mandatorily provide separate toilets and restrooms for women.
2. All government and private schools and colleges to have provision for special toilets for differently abled children and for differently abled teaching and non-teaching staff.
3. The standards and conditions of all the Homes for girls including shelter homes, Swadhaar Homes and Ujjwala Homes. There need to be a periodic inspection, yearly once at least, of these homes by the Department and also a third party social audit of these homes.
4. Institutionalize the safe travel option available in cab services like Ola and Uber, like GPS tracking, emergency SOS option etc. to other hired vehicles like autos, taxis and buses.
5. Ensure that partitions are available in all buses in all districts including rural areas. Review the current practice of partitions in buses in urban areas and take feedback from women. Based on the feedback, similar system should be extended to rural areas.
6. There should be special buses for ladies during peak hours, subject to demand.
7. The frequency of buses from Secretariat to Guntur and Vijayawada should be increased during the evening hours. More number of buses may be routed through Secretariat to increase the frequency as well as the points of service.
8. Bus stops in noted areas like schools, colleges, public institutions and offices etc. should be equipped with CCTV or drone cameras for increased surveillance.
9. In order to improve the last-mile connectivity of public transport, examine the feasibility of operating mini-buses in tribal areas, fisherman areas and other remote places in urban and rural areas.
10. The Police Department should take measures to increase the number of Mahila Police Volunteers in the State. The department should review the current model being implemented in Ananthapur and Kadapa and also study the Mahila Mithra model of Vijayawada City Police and then scale up the best practices across AP.
11. There is a need to increase the number of forensic laboratories (FSL) in the state. Currently there is only one run by the government.

12. Facilities such as separate room for debriefing women victims and separate toilets for women at police stations may be looked into as a priority.
13. Proposal for Creche's at police housing colonies may be sent to the WCDW Department
14. There should be proper arrangement of toilets for female police personnel during bandobast duties.
15. Increase patrolling and put in place more traffic police during late hours.
16. The Health Department should ensure that there are adequate number of Gynecologists to conduct medical examinations in all hospitals.
17. The Labour Department should issue guidelines for mandatory provision of safe toilets and crèches at construction sites.
18. The Judiciary should constitute special mobile courts, women courts and fast track courts to expedite cases as well as deal the cases with empathy and sensitivity towards issues of women.
19. In households where both the parents are working, there is no one to either pick up the children or take care of them after school hours. For such children, drop-in centers may be set up where the children shall be taken care of until either of their parents pick them up. Such a facility may also be set up at the school premises itself.

B. Structural and Procedural Measures:

1. Internal Committees:
 - a. All government and private organizations and institutions should mandatorily form ICs as per the Law
 - b. ICs should meet periodically (once in a quarter preferably) irrespective of whether there are cases or not
 - c. ICs should conduct time-bound inquiry and take action on complaints
 - d. Organizations should conduct training and capacity building of the ICs
 - e. District Collectors should ensure formation of Local Complaint Committees at the District Level for women working in unorganized sectors
 - f. There should be awareness and capacity building sessions conducted for the top management and senior leadership of organizations, NGOs and independent members of the ICs on the role and functions of the ICs
 - g. The contact details of the IC should be visibly displayed at prominent places in the workplace as well as on the respective websites and internal portals, if any. Women should be able to access the IC easily for any complaint.

2. Teachers who have a bad record of abusing children should not be re-posted in the same schools after punishment period.
3. Study hours and special/remedial classes should be taken in the morning hours and not late evening hours for the safety of children.
4. All colleges and schools should conduct self-defence training programs for students and female employees.
5. All colleges and schools should enhance the knowledge of girls, boys on safe, unsafe touch, dos and don'ts to protect themselves, usage of child and women helplines, online safety issues.
6. Establish BALA SANGHAS and form Gender Desk Committees in all the schools. All the schools should maintain Gender Desk Boxes and take immediate action on child abuse issues.
7. All the educational institutes should constitute a Child Protection Committee with 4-5 members with the Head of the Institute as the President and teachers and parents as members.
8. All the schools & colleges must have first aid kits with minimum basic medicines.
9. All the educational institutes should strictly abstain from any form of corporal punishment.
10. Women Empowerment Cells should be constituted in all the schools and colleges and they should be made more active. These cells should have either equal or a higher representation of students than teachers or lecturers. Suggested ratio is 70% students and 30% teachers or lecturers.
11. All the mandatory provisions should be a part of the criteria used for rating of colleges and educational institutes.
12. There should be standard protocols for care and protection of victims of child-marriages.
13. Village Child Protection Committees (VCPCs) should be formed, strengthened and empowered in all the villages to take necessary measures to protect child rights.
14. Strong prevention approaches to child marriages need to be undertaken with special focus on girls and boys outside schools and colleges. Child marriage prevention issues should be integrated to womens' groups, youth groups and VCPCs.
15. OSC staff should have a dress code.
16. Workplaces should constitute their own counselling cells for victims of sexual harassment or utilize the counselling services available at One Stop Centres.

NGOs that specialize in the subject should also be empaneled at the District level so that victims can be referred to them as required. Directory of service providers for counselling should be developed and widely publicized and circulated to all stakeholders.

17. The Police Department should have a Standard Operating Procedure or Guidelines for handling rape and sexual violence cases. A resource directory may be developed to share all such SOPs or guidelines.
18. Police personnel must be trained on handling mentally and/or physically challenged victims as they may not be able to express clearly.
19. The Police Department should prepare a blue-print for women friendly police stations.
20. The Police Department should re-look into the operations of the SIT on POCSO cases as the entire files/cases cannot be investigated by them. They should be Monitoring Officers rather than Investigation Officers.
21. There should be periodic rotation of personnel posted in Women Police Stations
22. Recruit capable and good personnel for capturing the evidence in cybercrimes in accordance with the law.
23. Innovative models like the Women Rakshak model of Delhi Police, Mahila Rakshaks initiative of Vizianagaram District, and the Mahila Mitra System of Vijayawada may be replicated at various levels across the state. Women police station need to initiate outreach programmes and build strong linkages with schools, colleges, working women hostels, payment guest hostels with regular inspections, building strong code of conduct and linking child and women helplines to these institutions.
24. Lady doctors may be advised to visit government schools once in three months to check on the health of girl students and conduct health related awareness sessions.
25. There should be an SOP or protocol for better coordination among Health, Police and WCDW Departments with regard to handling cases of burn victims.
26. Women booked under ITPS should be housed separately in the prisons and detention homes so that they do not lure other women prisoners into flesh trade.
27. Children residing in the prison with their mothers can be provided all the relevant services under the ICDS.
28. The Government should set an example by providing paid maternity leave for outsourced lady employees working for the government Departments.
29. All the courts should take measures to prioritize cases of violence against women in a time bound manner.

30. Courts should enable women and doctors to depose via video-conferencing for all medico-legal cases.

Awareness Programs, Behaviour Change Communication and Capacity Building:

1. There should be notice boards or posters displayed at prominent places in all government and private organizations enlisting penal consequences for sexual harassment.
2. Include lessons in the curriculum to teach about the current scenarios in the society. Not only the girls and children but even parents and other society members should be made aware of the laws to protect girls and children.
3. Special subject for children from 4th to 7th class should be introduced which teaches the code of conduct for boys and girls. Similarly, mode of addressing a female and speaking to her may be taught to adolescent boys and college students.
4. A teachers' manual can be prepared to educate teachers on the right code of conduct. The code of conduct should also include gender sensitization. Teachers should also be trained to protect the students/children from sexual abuse and harassment. A similar code of conduct can be designed for children. Such code of conduct should be communicated to all the children at the beginning of the academic year.
5. All the schools and colleges should conduct mandatory awareness sessions periodically which should cover the following issues:
 - a. How to approach authority in case of a problem
 - b. Counselling facilities and the importance of approaching someone to share and discuss the issue
 - c. Child rights
 - d. Legal provisions available for safety of children especially girl children
 - e. Safe and Unsafe touch, preventing and protecting from bullying, eve teasing and good-look and bad-look
 - f. Sexual abuse of boys
6. Organize general public awareness campaigns across the state on the existing legal provisions on sexual harassment, protection, safety and security of women and children. Such campaigns/programs should include information about:
 - a. OSC
 - b. Women Helpline
 - c. POSH Act
 - d. POCSO Act
 - e. Right age of marriage

- f. Good-touch & bad-touch
 - g. Male child abuse
 - h. among mothers in rural areas on proper care and protection of girl children right from childhood
 - i. threats of sexual abuse by close family members and relatives
 - j. on proper usage of mobiles and technology
 - k. various applications such as 4th Lion, Nirbhaya etc.
 - l. Various media channels that can be used for awareness:
 - i. WhatsApp messages, posters, videos
 - ii. social media
 - iii. videos in movie theatres
 - m. cable TV channels
7. Place notice boards or posters at prominent places in all schools and colleges containing all helpline numbers like 1098, 181 etc.
8. The Prisons Department should conduct short-term training programs for economic rehabilitation of under-trial prisoners.

Effective implementation of Legislations and Statutes addressing women and children

1. Institute a mechanism to check restrict and take action on unregistered vehicles especially autos and buses like verification, levying fines etc. The transport department may issue time-bound guidelines for compulsory registration of vehicles and Hon'ble Supreme Court guidelines on transparent glasses in vans. Strict action to seize the vehicle should be taken to set a precedence.
2. Ensure that seats reserved for women in buses are occupied by women only unless when there are no women standing. Drivers and conductors should be sensitized to make such reserved seats available for women and also impose fine on those who occupy the reserved seats when women are standing in the bus. Overloading of passengers is also to be checked.
3. The Excise Department should strictly enforce the regulations on location of liquor shops and ensure that there are no liquor shops within close proximity of school and other educational institutions, bus-stops and hospitals. There should be a minimum distance of 100 meters from such places.
4. Verify whether child care institutions (CCIs) and Private Hostels are registered as per the Act. As there is a possibility of misuse of these institutions ensure that there are periodic inspections by the DCPOs and the CWC.
5. The Labour Department should issue time-bound guidelines for enforcement and effective implementation of the provisions under Shops and Establishments Act, including but not limited to:
 - a. Equal remuneration
 - b. Provision of safe transport facility for women if they work beyond 8 PM
 - c. Provision of maternity benefit to female employees
6. The Labour Department should prepare workplace regulations for domestic workers (house maids, helps etc.) covering aspects of minimum wages, safety of migrant women workers etc.
7. The IT Department should take necessary action to stop pornographic websites by punishing the ISPs and cable operators.
8. Children of women inmates in jails need to be protected and linked to education and health services.

Gender sensitive socialization in institutions

1. There should be gender sensitization, training and awareness workshops for men conducted by all the organizations

2. Orientation programs should be conducted on the safety of children with special needs in schools and colleges. The sessions should also be conducted for parents and teachers or lecturers.
3. Sensitize and create awareness among Priests, religious leaders, temples, marriage venues, function halls etc. to prevent child marriages at an early stage. They may be requested to check for the age of the bride and groom before agreeing to provide their services. Fine may be imposed on any such institution and/or person providing services to a child marriage. The Department may coordinate with the Endowments Department to implement the same.
4. The Police Department should organize awareness, training and sensitization programs for its personnel that covers the following issues:
 - a. Dealing with cases of sexual violence
 - b. Sensitization program for women police constables
 - c. Training of one police officer from each district to handle children brought in under the POCSO Act
 - d. Awareness on women specific legislations
 - e. Training on identifying false cases and prevent misuse of the POCSO, ITA and POSH Acts
 - f. Community policing by engaging men and women from the locality.

Engagement of key stakeholders and creating community safety nets

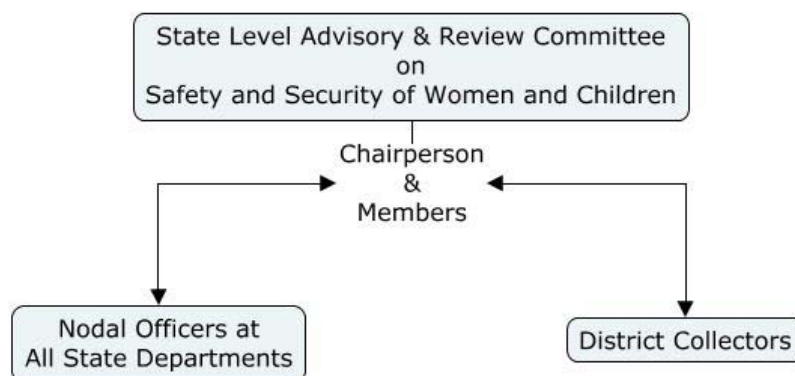
1. Feasibility of organizing summer camps to prevent abuse of children during summer vacations when parents are off to work may be looked into as a safety measure
2. Examine the possibility of Anganwadis, Schools and Creches providing shelter to children having working mothers
3. Incorporate Child Safety as an agenda in all the meetings of Parent Teacher Associations, School Education Committees/ School Management and Development Committees by disseminating the latest data on crime/abuse against women and girls and the safety measures to be adopted.
4. At the District level, there should be an empanelment of pro-women lawyers, psychologists and counsellors for rendering services to victims of abuse and exploitation
5. Evaluate the possibility of roping in Sadhikara Mitras into DV Cells
6. Empanel NGOs and individuals who are specialized in implementation of Internal Committees and use their services for training and capacity building of ICs across Departments and Organizations

7. Organizations and Departments should identify and train women leaders at workplaces on the lines of Sadhikara Mitras to check violence against women.
8. CDPOs and Police must be trained on handling mentally and/or physically challenged victims as they may not be able to express clearly. CDPOs are to be instructed to direct them to the mental care facility at Visakhapatnam.
9. Anganwadi workers, ANMS and ASHA workers should be sensitized on sexual harassment of women and children.
10. Police and OSC teams should coordinate and cooperate to handle cases of sexual harassment and abuse.
11. Police should take special measures for safety of women and children along the routes leading to and from schools and colleges and also around these institutions. Some suggested measures are:
 - a. Increased surveillance and patrolling
 - b. Installation of CCTV or drone cameras
 - c. Police patrol in mufti
 - d. Increased patrolling in isolated areas during early hours and late hours
12. Village Sarpanchs should be sensitized to check child marriages, sexual abuse and harassment and gender based violence in their villages.

Implementation of the Recommendations and the Review Mechanism

The subject of safety and security of women and children is highly dynamic and a one-time study and report would not do justice. The recommendations, laws, infrastructure, procedural and structural measures need to be reviewed from time to time to provide the best possible environment for women and children. With this understanding, the Expert Committee shall continue to function in a new role beyond its original terms of reference. The Expert Committee shall function as an Advisory and Review Committee on the Safety and Security of Women and Children in the state. This Advisory and Review Committee shall review the implementation of the recommendation on a periodic basis and take up such activities to provide policy recommendations to improve the safety of women and children.

In order to ensure effective implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, the committee recommends the following implementation mechanism. A multi-tiered structure involving functionaries from State and District level is recommended to ensure that the measures reach the grass-root level effectively.



All the recommendations have been classified according to the Departments and presented in the Appendices. At the State level, all the concerned Departments and stakeholders shall appoint a nodal officer who shall be responsible for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee as presented in this report. At the District level, The District Collectors shall be responsible for ensuring implementation of the recommendation of the Committee in their respective Districts.

All the Nodal officers and District Collectors shall submit an Action Taken Report once in every three months or a period as decided by the Committee to the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee. The concerned functionary shall be reviewed on the extent of implementation of the recommendations.

Separate head of account:

The Committee recommends that all the State Departments and organizations should have a separate head of account in their budgets towards safety and security of women and children. The head of account can be called “Safety and Security of Women and Children”. The Departments may budget and allocate funds to this head of account as deemed necessary. Funds from this head of account may be used towards any measures taken by the Department to promote and ensure safety and security of women and children including, but not limited to,

- a. awareness and publicity campaigns
- b. sensitization and capacity building workshops
- c. infrastructure development for safety of women and children like separate toilets, feeding corners, CCTV cameras, crèches etc.
- d. implement recommendations of the Expert Committee as presented in this report

G.O. Ms.No 27 WDCW&DW (Prog) Dept. dated 20-06-2003 read with G.O. Ms. No 36, WDCW&DW (Prog) Dept. dated 29-05-1998 stipulates that 15% of the General Revenue of the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Parishads be earmarked for women and child welfare activities and further specifies the list of schemes for which 15% of the General Revenue of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Praja Parishads can be utilized. Zilla Parishads and Mandal Parishads may earmark these 15% funds under this separate head of account.

Appendix i

Constitution of Internal Complaints Committee Under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Prevention, Prohibition, And Redressal Act 2013

1. Every employer of a workplace shall, by an order in writing, constitute a Committee to be known as the "Internal Complaints Committee":

Provided that where the offices or administrative units of the workplace are located at different places or divisional or sub-divisional level, the Internal Committee shall be constituted at all administrative units or offices.

2. The Internal Committee shall consist of the following members to be nominated by the employer, namely: -

- a. a Presiding Officer who shall be a woman employed at a senior level at workplace from amongst the employees:

Provided that in case a senior level woman employee is not available, the Presiding Officer shall be nominated from other offices or administrative units of the workplace referred to in sub-section (1):

Provided further that in case the other offices or administrative units of the workplace do not have a senior level woman employee, the Presiding Officer shall be nominated from any other workplace of the same employer or other department or organization;

- b. not less than two Members from amongst employees preferably committed to the cause of women or who have had experience in social work or have legal knowledge;
- c. one member from amongst non-governmental organizations or associations committed to the cause of women or a person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment:

Provided that at least one-half of the total Members so nominated shall be women.

3. The Presiding Officer and every Member of the Internal Committee shall hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, from the date of their nomination as may be specified by the employer.
4. The Member appointed from amongst the non-governmental organizations or associations shall be paid such fees or allowances for holding the proceedings of the Internal Committee, by the employer, as may be prescribed.
5. Where the Presiding Officer or any Member of the Internal Committee, - -

- a. contravenes the provisions of section 16; or
- b. has been convicted for an offence or an inquiry into an offence under any law for the time being in force is pending against him; or
- c. he has been found guilty in any disciplinary proceedings or a disciplinary proceeding is pending against him; or
- d. has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest, such Presiding Officer or Member, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Committee and the vacancy so created or any casual vacancy shall be filled by fresh nomination in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Appendix ii

Department-wise consolidation of recommendations for Action by the respective Government Departments of the State

1. Recommendations Common to All Departments of the Government and Private Organizations and Institutions:

S. No	Recommendation
1	All government and private organizations, educational institutions, universities, colleges and schools should mandatorily provide separate toilets and restrooms for women.
2	Internal Committees: a. All government and private organizations and institutions should mandatorily form ICs as per the Law b. ICs should meet periodically (once in a quarter preferably) irrespective of whether there are cases or not c. ICs should conduct time-bound inquiry and take action on complaints d. Organizations should conduct training and capacity building of the ICs e. District Collectors should ensure formation of Local Complaint Committees at the District Level for women working in unorganized sectors f. There should be awareness and capacity building sessions conducted for the top management and senior leadership of organizations, NGOs and independent members of the ICs on the role and functions of the ICs g. The contact details of the IC should be visibly displayed at prominent places in the workplace as well as on the respective websites and internal portals, if any. Women should be able to access the IC easily for any complaint.
3	There should be notice boards or posters displayed at prominent places in all government and private organizations enlisting penal consequences for sexual harassment.
4	There should be gender sensitization, training and awareness workshops for men conducted by all the organizations.
5	The Committee recommends that all the State Departments and organizations should have a separate head of account in their budgets towards safety and security of women and children. The head of account can be called “Safety and Security of Women and Children”. The Departments may budget and allocate funds to this head of account as deemed necessary. Funds from this head of account may be used

	towards any measures taken by the Department to promote and ensure safety and security of women and children including, but not limited to, a. awareness and publicity campaigns b. sensitization and capacity building workshops c. infrastructure development for safety of women and children like separate toilets, feeding corners, CCTV cameras, crèches etc. implement recommendations of the Expert Committee as presented in this report
--	---

2. Recommendations for the Departments of School Education, Intermediate Education, Collegiate Education and Technical Education

S. No	Recommendation
1	All the schools and colleges should conduct mandatory awareness sessions periodically which should cover the following issues: - How to approach authority in case of a problem - Counselling facilities and the importance of approaching someone to share and discuss the issue - Child rights - Legal provisions available for safety of children especially girl children - Safe and Unsafe touch, preventing and protecting from bullying, eve teasing and good-look and bad-look - Sexual abuse of boys
2	Place notice boards or posters at prominent places in all schools and colleges containing all helpline numbers like 1098, 181 etc.
3	All government and private schools and colleges to have provision for special toilets for differently abled children and for differently abled teaching and non-teaching staff.
4	Orientation programs should be conducted on the safety of children with special needs in schools and colleges. The sessions should also be conducted for parents and teachers or lecturers.
5	All the educational institutes should constitute a Child Protection Committee with 4-5 members with the Head of the Institute as the President and teachers and parents as members.
6	All the schools & colleges must have first aid kits with minimum basic medicines.
7	Include lessons in the curriculum to teach about the current scenarios in the society. Not only the girls and children but even parents and other society members should be made aware of the laws to protect girls and children.
8	Special subject for children from 4th to 7th class should be introduced which teaches the code of conduct for boys and girls. Similarly, mode of addressing a female and

	speaking to her may be taught to adolescent boys and college students.
9	Teachers who have a bad record of abusing children should not be re-posted in the same schools after punishment period.
10	Study hours and special/remedial classes should be taken in the morning hours and not late evening hours for the safety of children.
11	All colleges and schools should conduct self-defence training programs for students and female employees.
12	Establish BALA SANGHAs and form Gender Desk Committees in all the schools. All the schools should maintain Gender Desk Boxes and take immediate action on child abuse issues.
13	Incorporate Child Safety as an agenda in all the meetings of Parent Teacher Associations, School Education Committees/ School Management and Development Committees by disseminating the latest data on crime/abuse against women and girls and the safety measures to be adopted.
14	A teachers' manual can be prepared to educate teachers on the right code of conduct. The code of conduct should also include gender sensitization. Teachers should also be trained to protect the students/children from sexual abuse and harassment. A similar code of conduct can be designed for children. Such code of conduct should be communicated to all the children at the beginning of the academic year.
15	Feasibility of organizing summer camps to prevent abuse of children during summer vacations when parents are off to work may be looked into as a safety measure.
16	All the educational institutes should strictly abstain from any form of corporal punishment.
17	In households where both the parents are working, there is no one to either pick up the children or take care of them after school hours. For such children, drop-in centers may be set up where the children shall be taken care of until either of their parents pick them up. Such a facility may also be set up at the school premises itself.

3. Recommendations for the Department of Women, Children, Differently Abled, Senior Citizens and Transgenders (WCDA&SC&T)

S. No	Recommendation
1	The standards and conditions of all the Homes for girls including shelter homes, Swadhaar Homes and Ujjwala Homes. There need to be a periodic inspection, yearly once at least, of these homes by the Department and also a third party social audit of these homes.
2	Organize general public awareness campaigns across the state on the existing legal provisions on sexual harassment, protection, safety and security of women and children. Such campaigns/programs should include information about: - OSC - Women Helpline - POSH Act - POCSO Act - Right age of marriage - Good-touch & bad-touch - Male child abuse - among mothers in rural areas on proper care and protection of girl children right from childhood - threats of sexual abuse by close family members and relatives - on proper usage of mobiles and technology - various applications such as 4th Lion, Nirbhaya etc. - Various media channels that can be used for awareness: - WhatsApp messages, posters, videos - social media - videos in movie theatres - cable TV channels
3	Village Child Protection Committees (VCPCs) should be formed, strengthened and empowered in all the villages to take necessary measures to protect child rights.
4	At the District level, there should be an empanelment of pro-women lawyers, psychologists and counsellors for rendering services to victims of abuse and exploitation.
5	Evaluate the possibility of roping in Sadhikara Mitras into DV Cells.

6	OSC staff should have a dress code.
7	Empanel NGOs and individuals who are specialized in implementation of Internal Committees and use their services for training and capacity building of ICs across Departments and Organizations.
8	Examine the possibility of Anganwadis, Schools and Creches providing shelter to children having working mothers.
9	Workplaces should constitute their own counselling cells for victims of sexual harassment or utilize the counselling services available at One Stop Centres. NGOs that specialize in the subject should also be empaneled at the District level so that victims can be referred to them as required. Directory of service providers for counselling should be developed and widely publicized and circulated to all stakeholders.
10	Organizations and Departments should identify and train women leaders at workplaces on the lines of Sadhikara Mitras to check violence against women.
11	CDPOs and Police must be trained on handling mentally and/or physically challenged victims as they may not be able to express clearly. CDPOs are to be instructed to direct them to the mental care facility at Visakhapatnam.
12	Anganwadi workers, ANMS and ASHA workers should be sensitized on sexual harassment of women and children.
13	Police and OSC teams should coordinate and cooperate to handle cases of sexual harassment and abuse.
14	Sensitize and create awareness among priests, religious leaders temples, marriage venues, function halls etc. to prevent child marriages at an early stage. They may be requested to check for the age of the bride and groom before agreeing to provide their services. Fine may be imposed on any such institution and/or person providing services to a child marriage. The Department may coordinate with the Endowments Department to implement the same.
15	There should be standard protocols for care and protection of victims of child-marriages.
16	Strong prevention approaches to child marriages need to be undertaken with special focus on girls and boys outside schools and colleges. Child marriage prevention issues should be integrated to womens' groups, youth groups and VCPCs.

4. Recommendations for the Department of Transport

S. No.	Recommendation
1	Institute a mechanism to check restrict and take action on unregistered vehicles especially autos and buses like verification, levying fines etc. The transport department may issue time-bound guidelines for compulsory registration of vehicles and Hon'ble Supreme Court guidelines on transparent glasses in vans. Strict action to seize the vehicle should be taken to set a precedence.
2	Institutionalise the safe travel option available in cab services like Ola and Uber, like GPS tracking, emergency SOS option etc. to other hired vehicles like autos, taxis and buses.
3	Ensure that partitions are available in all buses in all districts including rural areas. Review the current practice of partitions in buses in urban areas and take feedback from women. Based on the feedback, similar system should be extended to rural areas.
4	Ensure that seats reserved for women in buses are occupied by women only unless when there are no women standing. Drivers and conductors should be sensitised to make such reserved seats available for women and also impose fine on those who occupy the reserved seats when women are standing in the bus. Overloading of passengers is also to be checked.
5	There should be special buses for ladies during peak hours, subject to demand.
6	The frequency of buses from Secretariat to Guntur and Vijayawada should be increased during the evening hours. More number of buses may be routed through Secretariat to increase the frequency as well as the points of service.
7	Bus stops in noted areas like schools, colleges, public institutions and offices etc. should be equipped with CCTV or drone cameras for increased surveillance.
8	In order to improve the last-mile connectivity of public transport, examine the feasibility of operating mini-buses in tribal areas, fisherman areas and other remote places in urban and rural areas.

5. Recommendations for the Department of Excise

S. No.	Recommendation
--------	----------------

1	The Excise Department should strictly enforce the regulations on location of liquor shops and ensure that there are no liquor shops within close proximity of school and other educational institutions, bus-stops and hospitals. There should be a minimum distance of 100 meters from such places.
---	--

6. Recommendations for the Department of Home (Police)

S. No.	Recommendation
1	Police should take special measures for safety of women and children along the routes leading to and from schools and colleges and also around these institutions. Some suggested measures are: a. Increased surveillance and patrolling b. Installation of CCTV or drone cameras c. Police patrol in mufti d. Increased patrolling in isolated areas during early hours and late hours
2	The Police Department should organize awareness, training and sensitization programs for its personnel that covers the following issues: a. Dealing with cases of sexual violence b. Sensitization program for women police constables c. Training of one police officer from each district to handle children brought in under the POCSO Act d. Awareness on women specific legislations e. Training on identifying false cases and prevent misuse of the POCSO, ITA and POSH Acts f. Community policing by engaging men and women from the locality
3	The Police Department should have a Standard Operating Procedure or Guidelines for handling rape and sexual violence cases. A resource directory may be developed to share all such SOPs or guidelines.
4	Police personnel must be trained on handling mentally and/or physically challenged victims as they may not be able to express clearly.
5	The Police Department should prepare a blue-print for women friendly police stations.
6	The Police Department should re-look into the operations of the SIT on POCSO cases as the entire files/cases cannot be investigated by them. They should be Monitoring Officers rather than Investigation Officers.

7	Verify whether child care institutions (CCIs) and Private Hostels are registered as per the Act. As there is a possibility of misuse of these institutions ensure that there are periodic inspections by the DCPOs and the CWC.
8	There should be periodic rotation of personnel posted in Women Police Stations.
9	Recruit capable and good personnel for capturing the evidence in cybercrimes in accordance with the law.
10	Innovative models like the Women Rakshak model of Delhi Police, Mahila Rakshaks initiative of Vizianagaram District, and the Mahila Mitra System of Vijayawada may be replicated at various levels across the state.
12	The Police Department should take measures to increase the number of Mahila Police Volunteers in the State. The department should review the current model being implemented in Ananthapur and Kadapa and also study the Mahila Mithra model of Vijayawada City Police and then scale up the best practices across AP.
13	There is a need to increase the number of forensic laboratories (FSL) in the state. Currently there is only one run by the government.
14	Facilities such as separate room for debriefing women victims and separate toilets for women at police stations may be looked into as a priority.
15	Proposal for Creche's at police housing colonies may be sent to the WCDW Department.
16	There should be proper arrangement of toilets for female police personnel during bandobast duties.
17	Increase patrolling and put in place more traffic police during late hours.
18	Women police station need to initiate outreach programmes and build strong linkages with schools, colleges, working women hostels, payment guest hostels with regular inspections, building strong code of conduct and linking child and women helplines to these institutions.

7. Recommendations for the Department of Health & Family Welfare

S. No.	Recommendation
1	The Health Department should ensure that there are adequate number of Gynaecologists to conduct medical examinations in all hospitals.
2	Lady doctors may be advised to visit government schools once in three months to check on the health of girl students and conduct health related awareness sessions.
3	There should be an SOP or protocol for better coordination among Health, Police and WCDW Departments with regard to handling cases of burn victims.

8. Recommendations for the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services

S. No.	Recommendation
1	The Prisons Department should conduct short-term training programs for economic rehabilitation of under-trial prisoners.
2	Women booked under ITPS should be housed separately in the prisons and detention homes so that they do not lure other women prisoners into flesh trade.
3	Children of women inmates in jails need to be protected and linked to education and health services. They should also be provided all the relevant services under the ICDS.

9. Recommendations for the Department of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development

S. No.	Recommendation
1	Village Sarpanchs should be sensitized to check child marriages, sexual abuse and harassment and gender based violence in their villages.

10. Recommendations for the Department of Labour

S. No.	Recommendation
1	The Labour Department should issue time-bound guidelines for enforcement and effective implementation of the provisions under Shops and Establishments Act, including but not limited to: a. Equal remuneration b. Provision of safe transport facility for women if they work beyond 8 PM c. Provision of maternity benefit to female employees
2	The Government should set an example by providing paid maternity leave for outsourced lady employees working for the government Departments.
3	The Labour Department should issue guidelines for mandatory provision of safe toilets and crèches at construction sites.
4	The Labour Department should prepare workplace regulations for domestic workers (house maids, helps etc.) covering aspects of minimum wages, safety of migrant women workers etc.

11. Recommendations for the Department of IT

S. No.	Recommendation
1	The IT Department should take necessary action to stop pornographic websites by punishing the ISPs and cable operators.

12. Recommendations for the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature

S. No.	Recommendation
1	All the courts should take measures to prioritize cases of violence against women in a time bound manner.
2	Courts should enable women and doctors to depose via video-conferencing for all medico-legal cases.
3	The Judiciary should constitute special mobile courts, women courts and fast track courts to expedite cases as well as deal the cases with empathy and sensitivity towards issues of women.

Appendix iii

Details of State-run Institutions for Women in Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Home/ Institution	Details of Scheme	No. of Homes	Sanctioned strength	Present Strength
1.	Service Homes	Provides services for rehabilitation of socially & economically deprived categories of Women in the age group of 18-35 years.	3	350	125
2.	State Homes	Meant for Women discharged from correctional Institutions and Women who are unable to protect themselves.	2	200	94
3.	Homes for Aged	Old destitute women of above 60 years of age are provided food, shelter and other basic necessities.	1	30	24
4.	Homes for Collegiate Girls	The inmates of Children Homes who passed 10 th class and in 15-20 years age group are admitted in these Homes to pursue higher studies.	4	170	146
5.	Working Women's Hostels	Provides security to the middle class working Women who are residing far away from their families.	12	660	683
6.	Swadhaar Greh	Providing primary needs of Shelter, food, clothing, care besides emotional support, counselling and other services to women in difficult circumstances.	25	750	531
7.	Ujjwala	Providing Shelter, food, clothing, counselling Legal Aid and Skill Development trainings to the victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.	3	150	84
8.	One Stop Centre (OSC)	Providing overall protection for the women victims like pse-co-social legal counselling, pre legal aid, medical aid, police protection and shelter.	13	-	80
9.	Domestic Violence Cells	Rebuilding violated women's self-esteem, self-worth and dignity. To perform the role of the Protection Officer under the PWDV Act, 2005 and role of the Prohibition Officer under the PCM Act, 2006. Offer immediate services in cases of family violence and atrocities against women and Child Marriages.	13	13	13

		Create awareness among women / children themselves, among professional groups and general public of the provisions of PWDV Act, 2005 and PCM Act, 2006. Document the work done.			
10	Children Homes for Girls	To Provide care and protection, education provisions for the girls in need	46	3110	1919
		Total	122	5433	3699

Appendix iv

List of Swadhaar Greh and Ujjwala Homes in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Swadhaar Greh

S. No	Name of the District	Org. Name	Addresses	Contact Person Ph.no's
1	Vizayanagara	Chaitanyabharathi	Plot no. 70,C.B.colony, Contonment P.O. Vizianagaram-535003	K.Manmadharao Ph.No.9440343498 mail id: cbvzm091@gmail.com
2	Visakhapatnam	SEED	D.No. 1-199/3, Sapthagiri Nagar, near Alivelu mangamma Temple, Sujatha nagar(P), Visakhapatnam-51	Mr. Sanyasiraju, Ph.no. 9848284498, Mail. Id. Seedorg1994@gmail.com
3	Visakhapatnam	Priyadarshini Service Org.	D.No. 45-35-27, Jagannadhapuram, Akkayyapalem, Visakhapatnam-16	Smt.G.Sumana,Ph.No. 9640965227,Mail ID: sumana1098@gmail.com
4	Guntur	JMJ social service society	Opp.JMJ college for women, Tenali, Guntur Dist	Sister Nirmala Ph.No. 9490638819 Mail Id: jmjswadhar@gmail.com
5	Guntur	Kothapeta mahila mandali	Venkatadri Pet, Nehru Nagar, New Guntur Railway Station, Guntur	K.Rajya Lakshmi , Ph.No. 9440292341,9440261961 , Mail ID : kmm_csw_gnt@gmail.com Venkatpothuraju7@gmail.com
6	Chittoor	Peoples Action (PASS)	NO.190, new Balaji Colony, SUV post , Air By-Pass Road, Tirupathi-517502	K.Balakrishna Moorthy, Ph.no. 9848131901, passoffice@yahoo.com
7	Kadapa	Bharata Ratna Mahila Mandali	D.No.4/369 J, Vivekananda Nagar, YSR Kadapa Dist..	M. Bujjulu, Ph.No. 7893550711 MailID: Brmm1987@gmail.com
8	Kadapa	Society for Health&Education Dev	D.no. 13/426-1-C, Sarvaya Palli Road, Mydukuru-516172	Mr.S.Ameer Basha Ph.no. 08564-231913, 9000715949, shed23@rediffmail.com

9	Kadapa	Ambedkar Dalithvarg Abhivruddhi Sangam	D.no. 16/382, Gajula Street, Masapet, Cudapah-516001	Mr.P.M.Ravi Kumar Babu, Ph.no. 9347420110, dadasngo@gmail.com 7075127262
10	Kadapa	Down Trodden &community Dev.Society	D.No. 7/3-2A, Rajula colony, T.Sundupalli Road, Rayachoty - 516269	Mr.J.Narayana Reddy, Ph.no. 9440173068, dadskadapa@gmail.com
11	Kurnool	Shanti Educational Society	D.no. 84/81, Shareen Nagar, Kurnool - 518002	E.V.Raju Ph. No. 9849655491, MailID: Shanthi_es2001@gmail.com Evraju24@gmail.com
12	Prakasam	A.P.Mahila Abhyudaya samithi	H.No. MIG-II-162, AP Housing Board Colony, Mamidipalem, Ongole - 523002	Ms.T.Aruna, Ph.no. 8466908888, aruna.tella8888@gmail.com
13	Kurnool	Shanti Educational Society	D.No. 81-330/2, Vijji Nagar, Kurnool 518002	Mr. E. Vijaya Raju, 9849655491, evraju24@gmail.com
14	Srikakulam	NTR Centre for Skill Development and Empowerment of Women (DMSVKs)	Near MDO Office, Etcherla, Srikakulam	District Manager - 83339 21337
15	Vizianagaraq m	NTR Centre for Skill Development and Empowerment of Women (DMSVKs)	D.No.19-501, Ward No.1, GVMC Zone-1, Pineapple Colony, Srikrishnapuram Post, Visakhapatnam 530040	District Manager - 83339 21338
16	Visakhapatna m	NTR Centre for Skill Development and Empowerment of Women (DMSVKs)	Pineapple Colony, Visakhapatnam District	District Manager - 83339 21339
17	East Godavari	NTR Centre for Skill Development and Empowerment of Women (DMSVKs)	Bommuru, Beside APTRANSCO Dowlaiswaram Panchayat 533124	District Manager - 83339 21340

18	Krishna	NTR Centre for Skill Development and Empowerment of Women (DMSVKs)	Nimmakuru, Pamarru mandal, Krishna District	District Manager - 83339 21343
19	Guntur	NTR Centre for Skill Development and Empowerment of Women (DMSVKs)	Beside Collector Bungalow, Nagarampalem, Guntur 522004	District Manager - 83339 21344
20	Prakasam	NTR Centre for Skill Development and Empowerment of Women (DMSVKs)	Yendluru Village, Santhanuthalapa du Mandal, Prakasam District 523225	District Manager - 83339 21346
21	Chittoor	NTR Centre for Skill Development and Empowerment of Women (DMSVKs)		District Manager - 83339 21349
22	Kurnool	NTR Centre for Skill Development and Empowerment of Women (DMSVKs)	Behind Govt. Regional Eye Hospital, GGH, Kurnool	District Manager - 83339 21350

Ujjwala Homes

S. No	District	Name of the UJJWALA Home	Home Address	Contact Details
1	Guntur	JMJ Social Service Society	JMJ UJJWALA HOME JMJ School Campus, Opp Nagarjuna University Nagarjuna Nagar, Nambur Guntur (Dist)	9177486933 9441394798 9493554072, jmjujjawala@gmail.com
2	Anathapur	Sai Likitha Educational Society	Sai Likitha Educational Society #99-4th Block, 18th Ward, Parvathi Nagar Area Kalyandurgam, Ananthapur Dt. Andhra Pradesh	9440984298 Fax: 08497-201084 sailikitha99@gmail.com
3	Kadapa	Health Education and Rural Development Society	Health Education and Rural Development Society D.No. A-67, GP Colony Mydukur, YSR Kadapa District Andhra Pradesh	08562-222766 08562-232999 9440608766 herdskrishna@gmail.com
4	Anathapur	Center for Rural Action	Center for Rural Action (CERA), 4-1133-1 Bhramarambha colony Opp. Postal Colony, KLD Road, Ananthapuram, Andhra Pradesh	9246477103 ceraatp@yahoo.co.in
5	Kadapa	Bharata Ratna Mahila Mandali	D.No.4/369 J, Vivekananda Nagar, YSR Kadapa Dist..	M. Bujjulu, Ph.No. 7893550711 brmm1987@gmail.com

Appendix v
List of State-run Children Homes in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No	Name of the District	Name of the Children Home	Sanctioned Strength
1	Srikakulam	Srikakulam	60
2		Palasa	60
3		Sompeta	60
4	Vizianagaram	Bobbili	60
5		Vizianagaram	60
6		Gajapathinagaram	60
7	Visakhapatnam	Bheemunipatnam	60
8		Kasimkota	60
9		Narsipatnam	60
10		Paderu	60
11		Chintapalli	60
12	East Godavari	Rajahmundry	60
13		Addateegala	60
14		Kakinada (SC)	60
15		Amalapuram	60
16	West Godavari	Tanuku	60
17		Denduluru	60
18		Akivedu	60
19	Krishna	Nuzivedu	70
20		Machilipatnam (CV)	130
21		Machilipatnam (G)	70
22		Vijayawada (SC)	60
23	Guntur	Guntur	70
24		Bapatla	70
25		Piduguralla	60
26	Prakasham	Giddaluru	70
27		Ongole	70
28		Kandukur	70
29	Nellore	Nellore	60
30		Gudur	60
31		Venkatagiri	60
32		Sullurpeta	60
33		Kota	60
34	Kurnool	Peddapadu	100
35		Allagadda	60
36		Pathikonda	60
37	Kadapa	Kadapa (Kondayapalli)	60
38		Rajampeta	60
39		Kadapa (Regl.Home)	60
40		Lakkireddipalli	60
41	Anantapur	Hindupur	60
42		Dharmavaram	60

43		Anantapur	60
44	Chittoor	Madanapalli	100
45		Chittoor	100
46		Sreekalahasti	150

H.ARUN KUMAR
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (FAC)

//FORWARDED::BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER